^{269}Sg

Ellison et al. described the discovery of ^{269}Sg in 2010 in "New superheavy element isotopes: ^{242}Pu(^{48}Ca, 5n)^{285}114" (2010El06). $^{242}PuO_2$ targets were bombarded with a 247 MeV ^{48}Ca beams from the Berkeley 88-in. cyclotron and ^{285}114 was produced in (5n) fusion-evaporation reactions. ^{269}Sg was populated by subsequent α decay. Residues were separated with the Berkeley Gas-Filled Separator BGS and detected in multiwire proportional counters and silicon strip detectors. Subsequent radioactive decay events were recorded in the strip detectors and additional silicon chips forming a five-sided box. "The chain continued with four subsequent α-like events... after 140 ms, 8.21 ms, 346 ms, and 185 s with energies of 10.31, 10.57, 9.59, and 8.57 MeV, which are interpreted as the successive α decays of $^{281}_{112}$Cn, $^{277}_{110}$Ds, $^{273}_{108}$Hs, and $^{269}_{106}$Sg, respectively." A single decay chain was observed. A previously reported observation of ^{269}Sg (1999Ni03) was later retracted (2002Ni10).

Adapted from reference (2013Th02)

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